

The Bank.

A National Bank can be started. It is a live subject. There are special reasons for keeping it in mind. After the year 1890, the amount of capital required to establish a bank, in accordance with the National Banking Law, will be \$100,000. At present \$50,000 will do.

The growth of the town is at the rate of twenty percent in ten years. A bank once established can hold the capital power by the constantly increasing business. Financial aid can be secured from capitalists outside the town. With proper support the success of the venture is certain. Such support is given in many places, why not here also?

There is needed liberality in subsidies for the stock, public spirit in carrying business, and energy in carrying forward the undertaking.

There ought to be no distrust of one's help. One investment profits another. Those who build public works are soon interested in private enterprises. Capital is greatly needed here for extensive building operations. It should be welcomed as essential to progress and prosperity.

Considerable capital is required in the establishment of a bank. It is doubtful whether it can be received in large. If the opportunity is improved, home investors and those at a distance may prosper together. A bank is a good thing to have. It will help to build up the town as well as prove a convenience to business men and small investors. Everything seems to indicate that now is a favorable time for the establishment of a National Bank in this town.

Township Committee.

Nearly the whole time of the Town Council was taken up on Wednesday night in discussing the water supply. President Randall and Superintendent of the Orange Water Company absent. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Oakes, stated to the officials of the Water Company the reasons that led them to request their presence. Extracts from the contract of the Water Company were read and the officials referred to a report of a test of the hydrants recently made by Chief Engineer Johnson. Mr. Randall, acting as spokesman for the Company, enumerated several difficulties which the Company had to contend, the principal one of which was the enormous waste of water by consumers. The average daily consumption was three barrels for each man, woman and child in the Townships of East Orange and Bloomfield. The Company very much desired to have the co-operation of the citizens in devising some means to check this waste. He suggested that street and lawn sprinkling be stopped. The Committee said that these were things that did not concern them as representatives of the town. The Company desired the right to stop these things whenever they pleased. The only matter the Committee had to do with was that section of the contract which stated that the water pressure in the hydrants should be equal to 300 feet above tide water. Mr. Randall said that there was a difference of opinion between the Committee and the Company in regard to the carrying out of the contract. The high pressure mentioned in the contract was with ease of fire, at other times an ordinary service pressure was all that the Company deemed it prudent to keep. Mr. Freeman wished to know if the Company proposed to charge for the hydrants where no water was found. A member to this question was not sure. Mr. Randall inquired if they had experienced a lack of pressure in the hydrants. In receiving an answer in the negative, he apparently considered this a violation of the contract. Referring to the Ridge he said the Company made no claim in laying a main there and only did so under strong solicitation. The water in several parts of the town was altogether too high to get water delivered at the full contract pressure. The Company's works were 105 feet above tide water, while portions of Glen Ridge were 200 feet above. The friction of the water in the pipes and the pressure of the water in the dead ends of the mains made it impossible to force water there without damage to other portions of the town. The increase in the waste of water, Mr. Randall referred to the arrangement by the Water Company in arranging a system to facilitate the rapid extension of a call for extra pressure in case of fire. The Company's instructions to their engineer was to put on all pressure possible in case of fire without regard to contract stipulations. Mr. Freeman illustrated the inadequacy of the system by assuming a case of fire in a remote part of the township. Much valuable time would be lost in running to the centre and sending an alarm to the Company's works and waiting for an increased pressure. Mr. Freeman did not think the town ought to pay the contract price for hydrants where no water was found. If the Company could not supply them hydrants, why not strike them out of the bill. He compared the Water Company to a dairyman who had contracted to deliver more butter than he could make. Mr. Randall replied that a dairyman might plead that his cows were shrunken for milk. In this case the Water Company might plead that owing to the enormous waste of water they could not attempt to keep up a fire pressure continually. They were now working six wells to their full capacity. Between the hours of 8 P.M. and 8 A.M. they pumped 100,000 gallons from them. Mr. Oakes stated that he had made a call for the hydrants where no water had been found and there was a good stream flowing from both outlets. Mr. Cook indicated that possibly a strong affinity

existed between Mr. Oakes and the water. Mr. Randall regretted that any cause for fault-finding existed. The Company were anxious to preserve the most friendly relations with the people of both townships. He took great personal pride in the concern and he wished to see everything go along harmoniously. When he heard of the difficulty in Bloomfield, he ordered the engineer at the works to increase the daily working pressure. He would like the town authorities to make another test and ascertain what effect the increased pressure was having. It was decided to do this and Chief Johnson was instructed to go ahead and make the test.

Mr. T. C. Dodd and Mr. Joseph Oakes, executors of Mr. Z. Dodd, made application for a flag sidewalk on the east side of State street.

The Excelsior Hose Company called the attention of the Committee to the culvert across Broad street at the corner of James. They desire it extended.

## Montclair Assessments.

There is something radically wrong with our assessment system in Montclair. There are tracts of land in some of the most eligible locations in the town, which are assessed as of little greater value than farm lands, whereas, if the owners of these tracts are approached with regard to a sale of fifty feet front for a building site the price set upon it is simply fabulous, and is intended to be prohibitive. On the other hand the small holder of real estate is assessed upon an entirely different basis and is made to feel that he cannot hold his property unless he improves it, and when he begins to build the assessment rate is again advanced and he is made to pay double for his enterprise. This is shamefully unjust. Who is responsible?—Montclair Register.

## Catholicism in New Jersey.

The Catholic Church in New Jersey is shown by the recent report of Bishop Wigger, of the Newark Diocese, and Bishop O'Farrell, of the Trenton Diocese, to be in a very flourishing condition. Bishop Wigger has charge of 175,000 Catholics in Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Morris Union and Sussex counties, while Bishop O'Farrell is in charge of 45,000 people in the remaining counties of the State. In the Newark Diocese there are 180 priests, 103 churches, 16 stations, 3 colleges where youths are prepared for the priesthood, 9 convents, and 18 academies for young women, and in the Trenton Diocese there are 86 priests, 86 churches, 6 convents, 7 academies, 1 orphanage, 26 schools and 1 hospital.—Orange Evening Mail.

## The Methods of the "Chigger."

When I was down on the Mosquito coast in Central America I found the country there an earthly paradise but for one thing. There were no snakes, no tarantulas, no wasps, no poisonous enemy of man but one, and that one was the chigger. I think I know more about the chigger than any other man in America. One day I felt a slight pain in the second toe of my right foot. I thought it was an ingrown nail. The pain was at the right corner of the nail and I paid little attention to it. In a day or two the toe had swelled to double its size and I became alarmed. I took all sorts of medical advice, and finally I became convinced that I had accumulated a chigger.

The chigger is an insect about as big as the point of a pin, which works its way under the skin, usually near a toe nail. As soon as it finds a lodgment it lays a countless number of eggs, each of which turns out a new chigger, which bores farther in and lays more eggs, all in a few hours. Each of these new chiggers repeats the family programme and lays thousands of eggs so that if the sufferer is not very careful he can easily lose a toe, a foot, or even a leg. The multiplication of the chigger is something almost incredible, and when it once gets a secure location the pain is like nothing except a continual spasm of toothache. It was three months before I could get the chigger out of my foot, and four months before I could wear a shoe. Talk about wasps, or spiders, or snakes! I would readily back the chigger to do more real execution in a given time than any other enemy which has yet been able to find in the whole line of animated life.

In receiving an answer in the negative, he apparently considered this a violation of the contract. Referring to the Ridge he said the Company made no claim in laying a main there and only did so under strong solicitation. The water in several parts of the town was altogether too high to get water delivered at the full contract pressure. The Company's works were 105 feet above tide water, while portions of Glen Ridge were 200 feet above. The friction of the water in the pipes and the pressure of the water in the dead ends of the mains made it impossible to force water there without damage to other portions of the town. The increase in the waste of water, Mr. Randall referred to the arrangement by the Water Company in arranging a system to facilitate the rapid extension of a call for extra pressure in case of fire.

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sible?—Montclair Register.



The charitably-inclined readers of this paper will be much interested in the following:

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

"We have decided to distribute among the charitable institutions within a circuit of twenty-five miles from New York City Hall the sum of Twenty-One Thousand Dollars, pro rata, as per the price of our 'German Laundry Soap.' We are held by each institution on the First day of November, 1888. Committee to distribute this donation to be selected by institutions holding ten thousand or more Wrappers."

"Upholstering and Repairing done with neatness."

"Lewis Dawkins,

JOHN G. KEYLER,

Bloomfield Avenue,

DEALER IN

## FURNITURE.

Of Every Description.

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bureaus,

Bedsheets, Sofas, Lounges, What-

Nots, Book-Shelves and Cases,

Brackets, Looking Glasses, Etc.

Mattresses and Spring Beds

ALWAYS ON HAND.

"Lewis Dawkins,

DEALER IN

## FAMILY GROCERIES,

CANNED GOODS, ETC.,

Fine Teas, Coffees and Spices,

Best Brands of Flour

CENTRAL BUILDING,

Glenwood Ave. and Washington Street.

Ask for CHAS. S.

**HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP**

and see that each WRAPPER is BLUE and bears on its face the TRADE-MARK of a COLORED WOMAN AT THE WASH-TUB.

Each wrapper is printed in both English and German.

The New York Dailies of the week ending Oct. 20, 1888, published a list of 113 Charities in New York and Brooklyn, among whom was \$2,000.00 for the German Laundry Soap, and therefore such wrappers were not counted.

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